This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Amendments

In the Claims:

Claims 1-58 (Cancelled)

59. (Currently Amended) A method for communicating via a set of frequency bands, comprising:

obtaining a first electrical signal from a first information stream, wherein:

the energy of said first electrical signal is concentrated within a plurality of substantially non-overlapping frequency bands; and

said first information stream can be recreated from any subset of said first plurality of frequency bands that is one less, in number, than said first plurality of frequency bands,

applying said first electrical signal ~~at a first point~~ on a conductive path; ~~while providing a relatively high impedance to energy on said path at voiceband frequencies,~~

receiving energy within a first frequency band, ~~low frequency band~~ at ~~said first point~~ on said conductive path, wherein:

a highest frequency of said first frequency band ~~low band~~ is lower than a lowest frequency of said plurality of frequency bands,

a lowest frequency of said first frequency band ~~low band~~ is higher than a highest frequency used in a second frequency band ~~standard voiceband communication~~,

at least a portion of said ~~application of said~~ first electrical signal is conducted simultaneously with said ~~reception of~~ energy within said first frequency band; ~~low frequency band,~~ and

transmitting and receiving voiceband ~~ordinary telephone~~ signals within said second frequency band ~~at a second point~~ on said conductive

path ~~while providing a relatively high impedance to energy on said path at frequencies above the voiceband~~, wherein at least part of said transmitting and receiving of voiceband ~~telephone~~ signals is conducted simultaneously with said applying of said first electrical signal.

60. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 59, further comprising:

expressing a second information stream as a second electrical signal, wherein the energy of said second electrical signal is concentrated within said first frequency band; ~~low frequency band,~~ and

applying said second electrical signal ~~at a third point~~ on said conductive path ~~while providing a relatively high impedance to energy on said path at voiceband frequencies, said third point being different than said first point of connection~~.

61. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 80 ~~claim 60~~, further comprising receiving ~~electrical signals~~ at said first electrical signal at said third point on said conductive path, wherein the energy of said first electrical signal ~~electrical signals~~ is concentrated within said plurality of substantially non-overlapping frequency bands.

62. (Cancelled)

63. (Currently Amended) The method of claim ~~62~~ 61, further comprising sustaining the connection of an ordinary telephone device to a ~~fifth~~ fourth point on said ~~of said~~ conductive path while providing a relatively high impedance to signals on said path at frequencies above the voiceband, wherein at least part of said sustaining is conducted simultaneously with said applying of said ~~first electrical signal~~ first electrical signal and said second electrical signal at, said ~~fifth~~ fourth point of connection being different than said first, second, and third~~, and fourth~~ points of connection.

64. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 63, wherein said third, and said fourth~~, and fifth~~ points of connection correspond to RJ-11 telephone jacks connected to said conductive path.

65. (Cancelled)

66. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 59 ~~claims 59, 60, and 61~~, wherein each frequency band in said plurality of substantially non-overlapping frequency bands ~~different frequency bands~~ are of substantially equal width.

67. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 59 ~~claims 59, 60, and 61~~, wherein said first information stream is a stream of video.

68. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 59 ~~claims 59, 60, and 61~~, wherein said first information stream is a digital stream that represents video information.

69. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 59 ~~claim 59, 60, and 61~~, wherein said second information stream represents a control signal that has an influence on the content of said first information stream.

70. (Cancelled)

71. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 59 ~~claims 59, 60, and 61~~, wherein said first frequency band ~~low band~~ is narrower than the difference between the highest frequency covered by said plurality of substantially non-overlapping frequency bands ~~plurality of frequency bands~~ and the lowest frequency covered by said plurality of substantially non-overlapping frequency bands ~~plurality of frequency bands~~.

72. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 60, wherein said second information stream is expressed as time-varying infrared light patterns.

73.-76.(Cancelled)

77. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 69, wherein said second information stream is expressed as time-varying infrared light patterns.

78. (New) The method of claim 67, wherein said second information stream represents a control signal that has an influence on the content of said first information stream.

79. (New) The method of claim 59,

wherein applying the first electrical signal on the conductive path applies the first electrical signal at a first point on the conductive path,

wherein receiving energy within a first frequency band on the conductive path receives energy at the first point on the conductive path, and

wherein transmitting and receiving voiceband signals on the conductive path transmits and receives voiceband signals at a second point on the conductive path.

80. (New) The method of claim 79, further comprising:

expressing a second information stream as a second electrical signal, wherein the energy of the second electrical signal is concentrated within the first frequency band; and

applying the second electrical signal at a third point on the conductive path, the third point being different than the first point on the conductive path.

81. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein applying said first electrical signal on the conductive path applies said first electrical signal while providing a relatively high impedance to energy on said path at voiceband frequencies.

82. (New) The method of claim 66, further including a gap band extending between a highest frequency of a first one of said plurality of frequency bands and a lowest frequency of a second one of said plurality of frequency bands, wherein the highest frequency of said first one of said plurality of frequency bands is a lower frequency than the lowest frequency of said second one of said plurality of frequency bands.

83. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein at least some noise energy is propagated along said conductive path within said gap band, said at least some noise energy created by a source that is not connected to said conductive path.

84. (New) The method of claim 83, wherein said gap band includes at least some noise energy, propagated along said conductive path, is sufficient to degrade the first information stream.

85. (New) The method of claim 59, further including:

recreation of said first information stream from the energy received by said receiver; and

propagation of at least some noise energy from a source other than said first electrical signal along said conductive path within at least one of said plurality of substantially non-overlapping frequency bands;

wherein in response to the at least some noise energy said first information stream is recreated without the at least one of said plurality of substantially non-overlapping frequency bands.

86. (New) The method of claim 59, further including:

recreation of said first information stream from the energy received by said receiver; and

propagation of at least some noise energy along said conductive path within each of said plurality of substantially non-overlapping frequency bands;

wherein in said first information stream is recreated without a frequency band in said plurality of substantially non-overlapping frequency bands having the most noise energy.